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The Department of State bulletin

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March 2, 1947

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STATE TRADING AND TOTALITARIAN ECONOMIES

by George C. McGhee

The following article is confined to an objective analysis of state trading and our economic relations with totalitarian systems in their broader aspects; and so far as possible it disassociates these questions from the many other aspects of our relations with the countries involved. The author has attempted to avoid the tendency which many people have of thinking of state trading exclusively in terms of our present economic differences of opinion with the Soviet Union.

State trading may be explained as including any enterprise over whose operations a government exercises effective control in the sense of giving direction. The enterprise may be privately owned and government directed, such as the Chilean nitrate monopoly, or it may be a grouping of private enterprises for the purpose of providing unity of operations, such as the Dutch import monopoly for agricultural products. State trading has both internal and external aspects, both of which concern the United States Government and its nationals engaged in trading. In the case of the Soviet Union, we are concerned almost exclusively with the external aspects of state trading. In other countries, such as Argentina, nationalization of local private industries and assumption of exclusive purchasing of commodities by the government are internal aspects of state trading which are troubling United States nationals engaged in business there.

The principal characteristic of state trading as we see it in this country is that it is not the way we do it. We live and believe in an economy based on free private enterprise. Our Government, with

a few minor exceptions such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, engages in or controls trade only in some unusual circumstance, and then on a strictly temporary basis. Our tradition of free enterprise is a product of our economic heritage and the unusual geographic and economic background of our country. It has become so thoroughly ingrained in our economic thinking that it amounts with us to almost a religion. We believe in it so strongly as a principle that we are perfectly sincere in our conviction that it would be in the best interests of other nations to follow our example. In his speech in Chicago on September 12, 1946, Assistant Secretary Braden reaffirmed the conviction that only true private enterprise would provide the imagination and drive needed to develop an expanding economy.¹

United States foreign policy does not, however, attempt to force our system of trade on any other nation. We could not even if we chose. State trading is for example a natural consequence of

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 22, 1946, p. 539.

the historical development of Russia. State enterprise was widespread in industry and trade during the era of rigid control under the Tsars, and the Russians could not now change to another basis of international trade without reorganizing their entire internal economic and political structure.

Our national policy is not based on the expectation of eliminating state trading, but on the assumption that all states can conduct their trading in such a manner as will permit the meshing of the two systems, in achieving common objectives, without hardship or discrimination. Cooperation between private and state trading can be achieved if they are both, in certain essential aspects, conducted on the same basis.

The formula as proposed in the preliminary draft charter for the International Trade Organization of the United Nations as adopted in the recent Preparatory Committee Meeting in London provides that the margin between buying and selling to be charged by state enterprises with an import monopoly of a particular product shall be open to negotiation in the same way as tariff rates.² Government export monopolies are, similarly, to negotiate a maximum margin between their domestic buying price and their foreign selling price. The agreed and amended charters both include a general undertaking by all state-trading nations to be guided by commercial criteria, i.e., that they will in making their exclusive purchases or sales of any products be influenced solely by commercial considerations, such as price, quality, marketability, transportation, and other terms of purchase or sale. The United States draft of the charter, not yet agreed by the other nations, calls for a quantitative commitment on the part of the states which have complete state monopolies of foreign trade as to the minimum level of imports from other cooperating nations required to give effectiveness to a most-favored-nation commitment.

Two types of state trading should be differentiated. In certain countries the bulk of trade remains in private hands and state trading is limited to individual products, e.g., the United Kingdom purchases of food, timber, and cotton, the French tobacco monopoly, and the Norwegian grain and wine monopolies. Some of these mo-

nopolies, such as the Czech salt and tobacco monopolies, are traditional and are for fiscal purposes; others, such as the Scandinavian alcohol monopolies, are for reasons of public welfare.

In many cases, however, state trading is an expedient which has been adopted during the recent war and post-war period to overcome difficulties with respect to foreign exchange, to obtain raw materials needed for war industries, and to assure adequate supplies of consumer goods at fair prices. During the war this country, as you know, accepted almost complete Government control over industry. The famous M-63 Order issued by the War Production Board in 1942 gave the Government control over almost all imports. Government corporations such as the Metals Reserve Company, the United States Commercial Company, and the Commodity Credit Corporation engaged on a large scale in business which had formerly been in private hands.

This country is more reluctant than any other to turn trading over to the state. We recognized, however, during the period of emergency created by the war, that this was the only way to organize a unified war effort. As a corollary this country was the first to start divesting itself of Government controls after the war. Since we have not as yet completely discarded these controls, it is only natural that other countries whose post-war economic difficulties have been so much greater than our own must retain controls for a longer period.

The present world-wide trend toward nationalization of industry can also be associated with economic dislocations arising out of the war. In many countries resumption of private trade is handicapped by the intricate problems of ownership created by loss of records and forced transfers. In some countries industries were so badly damaged or their operating capital so exhausted that all initiative in reorganization must, of necessity, come from the state. It would be too optimistic to anticipate that this trend toward nationalization would be reversed with an improvement in world economic conditions; however, it is safe to venture that many nationalization programs and state-trading monopolies will lose favor when the countries concerned are in a stable enough economic position to permit the resumption of profitable private trade.

² Department of State publication 2728, Commercial Policy Series 98.

The second type of state trading is that exemplified by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is the outstanding, completely state-controlled economy. All foreign trading in Russia was nationalized on April 22, 1918, with the creation of the Foreign Trade Monopoly. During the period of the New Economic Policy, from 1921 to 1928, foreign trade was conducted by a variety of government and cooperative organizations under government regulation. However, since 1928 the government itself has actually conducted all foreign trade, and there is no indication that the U.S.S.R. intends to deviate from this policy.

U.S.S.R. foreign trade is conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Bank through trade agencies and corporations located in the countries involved. Trading in the United States before the war was done exclusively through AMTORG Trading Corporation, which is domiciled in the State of New York. The history of trade between the United States and the U.S.S.R. has not been of a spectacular nature. Prior to the war exports to Russia reached a peak in 1939-40 of \$73,636,000, imports from Russia in the same year aggregating \$24,773,000.

Trade between the two countries was based on a series of trade agreements, starting in 1935. Under these agreements the Soviet Union committed herself to purchase certain minimum quantities of goods in this country each year, first \$30,000,000 and later, in 1937, \$40,000,000. In 1937, the United States gave the Soviet Union unilateral most-favored-nation treatment, recognizing that any most-favored-nation obligation on the part of the Soviet Union at that time had little meaning. The quantitative purchase commitment by the Soviet Union was abandoned in 1942 because of war conditions.

Although under the stimulation of lend-lease exports to the U.S.S.R. greatly increased, reaching \$1,386,000,000 in the period January to June 1945, post lend-lease trade has resumed normal proportions. Imports from the U.S.S.R. were at the rate of approximately \$100,000,000 a year in 1946, and consisted principally of furs, chrome ore, and manganese. Cash sales to the U.S.S.R. during 1946 were about \$50,000,000. From a quantitative standpoint alone, trade with the U.S.S.R. has not played an important role either in the economy of this country or of the world as a whole. In the entire period 1925-37, Soviet foreign trade

amounted to only 1.5 percent of the world total.

Most outside observers have concluded that the U.S.S.R.'s real objective is economic self-sufficiency. She appears to purchase from the outside principally those things which will help her achieve this objective, and exports only when necessary to pay for imports.

The Soviet Union enjoys a good reputation with United States businessmen. Although this Government has requested the Soviet Purchasing Mission to discontinue activities as soon as possible in line with our general policy of discontinuing direct purchasing in the United States by all foreign governments, there has been no question raised with regard to operations of the AMTORG Trading Corporation. AMTORG enjoys certain advantages accruing to any large purchaser, which correspond to advantages enjoyed by our own large corporations many of whose purchases are many times greater than those of AMTORG. AMTORG suffers, however, from the usual disadvantages of large bureaucratic organizations, and from the necessity for referring many decisions to Moscow. Under the present scope of operations, it is not believed that the Soviet state-trading operations in this country constitute a threat to our own internal economic structure.

State-trading operations enjoy considerable advantages in competition with United States business interests abroad, when the state-trading nation is in a position to exert political influence on a third country or to offer it an over-all or long-term economic agreement. In other situations, however, United States private trade possesses distinct advantages over state monopolies in trade with third countries. Venezuela, for example, excluded the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company from taking oil concessions because the company was controlled by the British Government. Many states are not willing to allow their economies to become dominated by trade with the large state-trading nations, because of the control which these nations would have through power to deny sales or markets.

It would be too optimistic to assume that competition with state-trading nations, both in this country and abroad, will not in the future raise serious problems for this country. It would never be conceded, however, that private trade cannot

(Continued on page 387)

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO, PARIS

The Program of UNESCO

by Herbert J. Abraham

This is the first in a series of three articles that will review the accomplishments of the first meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO and will consider some of the opportunities and problems which this Organization faces. The article below treats of the Conference with special regard to the program of UNESCO which was adopted. The two succeeding articles treat of the machinery through which the program will be put into effect, including the role of the national commissions and UNESCO relations with United Nations.

The General Conference of UNESCO, in session at Paris from November 19 through December 10, 1946, was attended by representatives of 48 states, 30 of which had accepted membership by the close of the Conference, the others being represented by observers. Each member state was entitled to send up to five voting delegates; these were accompanied in some cases by considerably large staffs. The United States Delegation, including alternates, advisers, and technical secretaries of the Delegation, numbered 42. The size of delegations varied considerably, ranging from that of the United Kingdom, slightly larger than the American, to those which consisted of only one delegate.

Accomplishments of the Conference

A considerable volume of work was accomplished in the three weeks of the Conference, a period, it must be remembered, which corresponds to about 10 working days, when allowance is made for the time consumed in interpretation from one to the other of the two working languages—English and French.

The General Conference accomplished two major tasks. (1) The necessary steps were taken to organize UNESCO for action by electing the Executive Board and the Director General; by drawing up financial and administrative regulations; by authorizing a budget; and by making decisions on relations with the United Nations, with other specialized agencies, with international private organizations, and with member states and their national commissions or cooperating bodies. (2) A program of activities was approved that included both the basic continuing program of the Organization and the emergency steps to be taken for assisting in the educational reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated countries.

The success of the Conference in disposing of this large mass of business was due in large part to the detailed preparatory work which had been accomplished. A Preparatory Commission had been created at the constituent conference held in London in November 1945 and had been furnished with a Secretariat. The reports of the Preparatory Commission were before the Conference chiefly in two documents: *The Program of*

UNESCO and Report on Administrative and Financial Arrangements, Legal Questions and External Arrangements. These documents were supplemented by special studies, notably *Fundamental Education* and Sir Alfred Zimmern's *Project for a UNESCO Educational Centre*, together with numerous printed and mimeographed monographs on special subjects.

In some cases the actions of the Preparatory Commission were approved without change, as, for example, the draft agreement on the relations between UNESCO and the United Nations. In most cases, the reports were used as the framework of the Commission's actions but with varying degrees of amendment; such was the case with the reports on program and financial regulations.

The Commissions of the Conference

After the opening ceremonies and the addresses in the plenary sessions by heads of delegations, the Conference was organized into three commissions: Program; Educational Reconstruction and Rehabilitation; and Financial, Administrative, Legal, and External Relations. For working purposes, the last was subdivided into two sections that dealt with finance and administration and with other remaining topics. The Program Commission, after one day's meeting, divided into six subcommissions, each of which met for two days.

Educational Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

The findings of the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation must be noted in connection with the report on program.

UNESCO is not a relief organization. Its funds cannot be expended as subsidies to member states for the rehabilitation of their educational systems. UNESCO has responsibilities, however, for giving whatever assistance it legitimately can to those countries whose educational facilities have been devastated by the war. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission proposed, and the Conference approved, a five-point program:

(1) UNESCO will conduct a world-wide campaign to encourage governments, national and international voluntary associations, foundations, churches, universities and schools, and individuals to provide money, materials, and services for the necessary tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

(2) UNESCO will publish certain materials of direct value for the use of school administrators and teachers, and assistance will be given in procuring the translation and reproduction of maps, leaflets, and other useful documents.

(3) UNESCO will attempt to discover donors of fellowships and make arrangements for the selection and travel of fellows on a wide basis.

(4) Arrangements will be made, on the invitation of governments and in cooperation with governments and voluntary organizations, for specialists to visit war-torn areas for the purpose of conducting brief practical seminars or workshops.

(5) UNESCO will seek to promote and to secure equitable distribution of a series of youth-service camps in devastated areas for the summer of 1947.

Although these programs are specifically directed to the needs of war-devastated countries, they do not differ in principle from activities of more general application which were adopted as part of the continuing program of UNESCO. They are starting points for such programs as the encouragement of the exchange of persons, facilitating the interchange of books and documents, increasing intercourse among scholars and scientists, and fostering international understanding through participation in international projects. Similarly, many of the specific projects recommended by the Program Commission will find one of their legitimate starting-points in services to war-devastated countries.

The Scope of UNESCO's Program

The purpose of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture." But, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Program Commission said, "the peace to which reference is made must be interpreted in a positive rather than a negative sense. 'Peace' in this context, in other words, means something more than a mere absence of overt hostilities. It means a condition of solidarity, harmony of purpose, and coordination of activities in which free men and women can live a secure and satisfactory life—a condition in which war is affirmatively prevented by the dynamic and purposeful creation of a decent and human relationship between the peoples of the world—a condition in which the incentives to war are neutralized by the

social, spiritual, and economic advances created and achieved."

This interpretation of the function of UNESCO helps to explain the character of UNESCO's concern with many undertakings in diverse fields. The world cannot become "one" if half of it remains illiterate, or if children are indoctrinated with arrogant dogmas of racism and chauvinism, or if doors are closed to the free circulation of knowledge from land to land. These conceptions underlie and give unity to the program.

The Preparatory Commission had classified proposals for UNESCO's program in six main fields. Three were large categories of intellectual creative activity: natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, and creative arts. The others were viewed primarily as instrumentalities for transmission of knowledge and ideas: education, the media of mass communication, and libraries and museums. Out of the work of committees and the secretariat in each of these six fields had come a plethora of proposals. Many had been discarded, but the residue presented to the General Conference still afforded a superfluity of commendable enterprises. The number was not substantially reduced by the subcommissions, although many changes were made in emphasis and dimensions.

The reports of the subcommissions are themselves so condensed that no summary of them can be adequate. Some illustrations from each field will suggest the variety of the program.

First it may be noted that in all fields UNESCO is asked to furnish services which will facilitate international cooperation. For example, UNESCO will publish international bulletins and yearbooks, where a demonstrated need for them exists; will serve as a clearing-house for information; will serve as a center for promoting the international interchange of persons; and will furnish administrative services in some cases to international private organizations.

In its program of fundamental education UNESCO will furnish expert knowledge and assistance in spearheading a world-wide campaign to establish minimal standards of education. Other educational projects include a world-wide study of textbooks and other educational materials, with a view to promoting improvement in education for international understanding.

Committees will be appointed to survey the whole field of mass communication, to develop

program suggestions for use on radio networks and in films, and to examine proposals for a world-wide radio network. UNESCO will promote the free flow of information and ideas by various procedures: by cooperation with the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information; by studies of copyright; and by submitting to governments a convention, approved by the Conference, to facilitate the international circulation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural character.

Projects in the field of libraries and museums involve the increased circulation of books, museum materials, scientific materials, and works of art. UNESCO will promote exchanges and loans wherever possible and will stimulate the setting up of cultural institutions in parts of the world where they do not exist. One phase of this activity is the plan to establish an international inter-library loan system.

In the scientific field, UNESCO will undertake a project to study conditions of life in the equatorial forest zones, with the end goal of making this vast belt around the globe productive and beneficial for mankind. Already several nations have conducted unrelated researches on this subject. In 1947 UNESCO will sponsor a coordinated international project in the region of South America called the Hylean Amazon.

Teams will also be sent out to those regions where malnutrition has chronically existed to study methods of improving food standards and to aid the local governments in their efforts in this field.

UNESCO will enlist the efforts of the world's experts in the social sciences in a project entitled "A Study of Tensions Conducive to War". This program will include an analysis of nationalism and internationalism as they relate to the fundamental issue of peace and war, a study of population and racial relations, and a study of the effect of technological progress on the well-being of peoples.

UNESCO will also stimulate the philosophical examination of the fundamental problem of finding common ideological ground on which men of all creeds and political persuasions may think and work together.

In the field of the creative arts, the Conference declared that UNESCO "will take such measures as are open to it under its constitution to protect

and defend the freedom of the artist wherever it is put in danger." Projects in the arts include a study of ways in which conditions affecting the livelihood and creative work of the artist can be improved, and the stimulation of the establishment of an international theater institute.

The "Commentary" on the Program

The program produced by the simple addition of the reports of the six subcommissions presents an appearance of vastness and diffuseness. By one manner of counting, well over 100 projects are included. Read in succession, they sometimes seem to leap from the grandiose to the trivial. They seem to lack common direction. This impression is caused in part by defects in the planning and organization of the reports. No common plan was adopted. For example, the report on libraries and museums opens with a section on the immediate needs in educational reconstruction; that on natural sciences consists of several sets of "resolutions and directives", many referring to other documents; the education report is presented under a few heads of main objectives; the social-sciences report is like a series of distinct projects. Adoption of any single scheme of organization would have given a better impression of coherence. The reports would still be open to criticism, however. There was in some cases a tendency to include the various "favorite projects" of the secretariat or of delegations and to build up the size and importance of a special field.

The program reflects, perhaps, a certain intractable variety in the educational, scientific, and cultural activities of mankind, a variety not necessarily anarchical because it seems disorderly. Nonetheless, it was generally agreed that it should be better integrated, simplified, and condensed. This was, so to speak, the general will of the Conference, resisting the dispersive tendencies to which individuals succumbed in the smaller groups. The American Delegation took the lead in pressing this view. On their initiative, the Program Commission at its first plenary session issued an instruction to the subcommissions that they should apply certain criteria for the selection of proposals. These criteria would include reference to the purpose of the Organization, the coherence of the program, its financial feasibility in terms of staff, and the appropriateness of a given project to the end in view. The instruction stated

that projects "should be few in number and should involve, at least in the first year, crucially important and obviously useful undertakings."

These instructions were, evidently, interpreted with some latitude. Accordingly, at the final session of the Program Commission it was decided to appoint a drafting committee to develop a unified program out of the reports of the subcommissions. The chairman of the drafting committee, Archibald MacLeish, presented to the Conference in plenary session a report under the title *Commentary on the Program*.

The commentary proposed that UNESCO be recognized as having a threefold function with respect to men's knowledge of themselves, their world, and each other: to increase, to preserve, and to disseminate. So far as the tasks of educational rehabilitation were concerned, there must be emphasis on *preservation*; but in view of UNESCO's primary purpose of contributing to peace and welfare the most important function lies in *dissemination*. Certain major projects for the *increase* of knowledge, however, must also be undertaken. With these considerations in mind, a comparatively short list of major projects should be given priority. These projects are substantially those which have been cited above as illustrations of the program.

Status of the Program

The Conference adopted the commentary presented by Mr. MacLeish by acclamation and therewith the reports of the subcommissions which were attached to it. The somewhat informal action of the plenary session left it in some doubt whether the commentary was to be regarded as the final report, with the reports having the status of appendixes of source material; or whether the reports are each binding in their fields, with the commentary a gloss upon them.

This ambiguous action, if perplexing and a little exasperating, was perhaps in fact a happy if unintended solution of a difficult problem. It carried the decision on program as far as the Conference was competent to go. UNESCO is a difficult new enterprise in international cooperation. Time must elapse before there can be a meeting of minds on propositions which may seem self-evident to some and novel to others. Within the subcommission, this harmony was to a considerable degree

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THE BACKGROUND AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

by John K. Havemeyer

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which will expire on September 30, 1947, will be reviewed by coffee experts for future recommendations. The following article discusses the significance of coffee in international relations and traces the steps taken by producing and consuming countries for effecting solutions to problems that have developed over the past few years.

Coffee has been among the first three commodities, by value, imported into the United States for the past 18 years. During the year 1946 the value of the green coffee imported into the United States was 468 million dollars. This amount, plus the costs of processing and marketing and expenditures in allied industries, makes coffee one of the major commodities—domestic or foreign—in the trade of this country.

Coffee provides for the producing countries which supply the United States a large quantity of dollar exchange for purchase of United States goods and services. In many of these countries coffee is the dominant source of external credit. The prosperity of their economies is therefore highly dependent on coffee.

The table below indicates both a marked increase in coffee consumption in the United States between 1930 and 1945 and the predominant position of this country in the world market. Accurate data for the countries outside of the Western Hemisphere, in many cases, are not available for the years 1940 through 1945.

During the periods cited in the table below the United States imported more than 95 percent of its coffee from the other American republics, and only small quantities from the Netherlands East Indies, British East Africa, and other areas.

NET IMPORTS OF GREEN COFFEE INTO WORLD MARKETS

Year	Annual average in millions of 60-kilo bags		U. S. % of world imports	% U. S. incr. over 1930-34 average
	World	U. S.		
1930-34-----	25.1	12.0	47.9	-----
1935-39-----	27.6	13.9	50.4	15.5
1940-44-----	20.3	16.4	80.7	36.2
1945-----	26.3	20.5	78.1	70.7

During the 10 years prior to World War II overproduction of coffee resulted in depressed conditions throughout the industry and caused the coffee producers in this hemisphere to meet for discussion of this problem, first in Colombia in October 1936 and again in Cuba in August 1937. The first conference created the Pan American Coffee Bureau and authorized it to administer a campaign to promote coffee consumption. Then came the war in Europe in 1939 and virtual loss of the European market, which had been annually absorbing approximately 9 million bags of Western Hemisphere coffee, or 38 percent of the annual exports of the other American republics.

Confronted by these conditions, worse than any before experienced by the American coffee-producing countries, the third Pan American

Coffee Conference was called in New York in June 1940. The delegates to this conference concluded that the cooperation of the United States Government would be required to ameliorate the conditions then prevailing and addressed a letter to the Department of State on June 24, 1940 requesting the aid of the United States in working out a plan of control over the production and marketing of coffee to protect the interests of both consumers and producers.

At the same time that the coffee producers were endeavoring to solve the problem of overproduction, the United States Government was meeting with the governments of the other American republics to discuss Western Hemisphere cooperation.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936 had established a consultative procedure of which the American states might avail themselves in time of emergency. The same body, meeting again in Lima in 1938, elaborated the procedure further by providing that Foreign Ministers of the American Republics should meet for purposes of consultation whenever the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere might be endangered. The first meeting to be called in pursuance of this provision was convened September 23, 1939 at Panama, and on October 3 it approved a resolution of economic cooperation. Pursuant to this resolution an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee was constituted in November 1939, which was to meet regularly under the auspices of the Pan American Union and consider, among other subjects, economic problems of common interest.

The next meeting of Foreign Ministers was convened in July 1940 at Habana. At this meeting a resolution on economic and financial cooperation was approved which further expanded and strengthened the resolution approved on October 3, 1939. With this procedure set up, negotiations were begun for the creation of an Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which was later signed by 14 American coffee-producing countries and by the United States on November 28, 1940. It was approved by the Senate on February 3, 1941 and ratified by the President on February 12, 1941. Subsequently a bill to implement the agreement was passed by Congress and signed by the President on April 11, 1941, providing (1) that no coffee

imported from any foreign country might be entered for consumption into the United States except as provided by the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, and (2) that the President might make allocations of the quota provided in the agreement for countries not participating in the agreement.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement provides for a board to administer the provisions of the agreement, consisting of one delegate from each participating country. Each delegate has 1 vote except the United States, which has 12, Brazil 9, and Colombia, 3. The voting strength of the United States delegate is strong enough to protect the consuming interest of this country, especially since an increase in the quotas to any extent necessary to meet an imminent shortage of coffee in the United States could be effected by 12 votes, as an emergency measure.

The most important feature of the agreement was the basic export quotas established for each coffee-producing country participating in the agreement. One set of quotas covered coffee for export to the United States and a second set covered coffee for export to markets outside of the United States from each producing country participating in the agreement. In addition, an over-all quota was established for imports of coffee into the United States from non-participating countries. The total of the basic quotas of all producing countries for import into the United States was 15,900,000 bags of 60 kilograms each. Provision was made for adjustment in the quotas by the Inter-American Coffee Board under certain specified conditions. The adjustment of quotas was the major business of the board until quota restrictions were suspended on October 1, 1945.

Adjustments of the basic quotas were made for various reasons, the more important being: (1) impending shortage of coffee in the United States, and (2) dislocations in shipping which interfered with the transport of coffee to the United States.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement was initially established for a period of approximately three years, but provision was made in the agreement for its extension by resolution of the board, provided that each participating government should signify its acceptance of the board's recommendation. The agreement was twice extended without alteration for periods of one year each. However, when extension was again considered in

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1945, after termination of the war, questions were raised regarding whether the basic conditions which prompted the formation of the agreement had not altered. The board recommended that certain modifications be made in the agreement. These modifications were essentially (1) the suspension of quotas, and (2) the provision that the board should make a thorough study of the world coffee situation, to serve as a basis for decision by the member governments regarding the desirability of continuing the agreement in revised form. Any new agreement would be for the purpose of contributing to the development of a sound, prosperous international trade in coffee on terms equitable to both consumers and producers. If the agreement were to be revised, it would take into account any general principles of commodity policy embodied in any agreement which may be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

Data required for the coffee study have been submitted by the member governments and are being analyzed by a subcommission of the board. In view of the impossibility of completing the analysis prior to September 30, 1946, the board adopted a resolution at its meeting on August 16, 1946 providing that the agreement should be extended for one year from October 1, 1946 and stipulating that the study should be completed by March 31, 1947. This should permit the board and the interested governments sufficient time to consider and pass on the question of the future of the agreement prior to its present termination date on September 30, 1947.

In addition to the problems involved in the adjustments of quotas the board has considered a number of other problems including wartime controls of shipping, prices, and trade as they relate to coffee.

The expected relationship between the future supply of coffee and the demand for it will be a major factor to be considered by the board in making its recommendations. An appreciable change has taken place in the coffee supply-demand picture since the agreement was negotiated in 1940.

The two principal causes for this change are the decline of production in Brazil and the large increase of consumption in the United States. In

the 10 years prior to 1941, Brazil's annual average production was 22.5 million bags of 60 kilograms each, or more than 60 percent of the world supply. Brazil's annual average production for the years 1941 through 1945 fell to 13.2 million bags. The reduction was caused by adverse weather conditions, aging trees, competition of other crops for the land, and soil exhaustion.

In addition the production of coffee in the Netherlands East Indies, third largest producer before the war, has decreased sharply because of the war damage in that area. Production in Colombia, the world's second largest producer, has advanced slowly but does not offset the loss of production in Brazil. In the aggregate, total exportable production in other areas of the world has remained relatively stable. A material increase in world production does not appear possible in the next five years, since new plantings could not come into production before that time.

The increased consumption of coffee in the United States and the gradual return of the demand in the European market are two factors which, combined with the production decrease, have brought the coffee supply and demand to a near balance.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement helped prevent, during the years of the recent war, deterioration in the economies of the other American republics, a factor important to our mutual political and economic relations. In making its recommendations as to the future of the agreement the board will, of course, take this fact into account.

The recommendations which the board might make include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) the continuance of the present arrangement, with the quotas inoperative but with the Board operating in a consultative capacity; (2) an agreement which would expand the membership to include producing and consuming countries of the Eastern Hemisphere; (3) substitution for the present agreement of a Coffee Study Group operating in accordance with the charter of the proposed International Trade Organization; or (4) discontinuance of the agreement on its present expiration date, September 30, 1947.

Protocol Concerning the International Office of Public Health¹

PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 10, 1947.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène publique, signed at New York on July 22, 1946.

The protocol provides for the termination of the Rome agreement of 1907 (the arrangement for the establishment of the International Office of Public

Health signed at Rome on December 9, 1907), and for the transfer of the duties and functions of the International Office of Public Health to the World Health Organization, or its Interim Commission.

I also transmit herewith, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the protocol.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Secretary of State; (2) certified copy of the protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène publique, signed at New York on July 22, 1946.²)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a certified copy of a protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène publique, signed at New York on July 22, 1946.

The protocol provides for the termination of the Rome agreement of 1907 (the arrangement for the establishment of the International Office of Public Health signed at Rome on December 9, 1907), and for the transfer of the duties and functions of the International Office of Public Health to the World Health Organization, or its Interim Commission. The protocol was signed in the English, French, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish languages by plenipotentiaries of the United States of America (with a reservation "subject to approval") and a number of other countries. According to information received by this Government from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the depositary of the present protocol, nine of the countries parties to the Rome agreement of 1907 have already accepted the protocol,

namely, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, New Zealand, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In the period between the World Wars there existed two official international health agencies of world scope, the Health Organization of the League of Nations and the International Office of Public Health at Paris. The latter organization was established and maintained in accordance with the arrangement for that purpose signed at Rome on December 9, 1907 (Treaty Series 511). The United States became a party to that arrangement by the deposit of its instrument of ratification with the Italian Government on August 1, 1908. Under the provisions of that arrangement, and those of the international sanitary convention signed at Paris on June 21, 1926 (Treaty Series 762), the international sanitary convention for aerial navigation signed at The Hague on April 12, 1933 (Treaty Series 901), both of which are in force between the United States and a large number of other countries, and certain other international agreements, the International Office of Public Health was responsible for the receipt of

¹ S. Exec. D, 80th Cong., 1st sess.

² Protocol not printed.

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epidemiological information and for its distribution to the principal public health authorities of the participating governments, and for certain other administrative duties in relation thereto.

A third organization entered the international health field through the necessities of war. Since the International Office of Public Health could not perform effectively, from its European base, the international exchange of epidemiological information, the international sanitary convention, 1944, modifying the international sanitary convention of June 21, 1926 (Treaty Series 991), and the international sanitary convention for aerial navigation, 1944, modifying the international sanitary convention for aerial navigation of April 12, 1933 (Treaty Series 992), were drawn up and signed by a certain number of countries, members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), giving that organization the authority and responsibility to carry on this important work. Protocols prolonging the 1944 conventions were opened for signature on April 23, 1946, and entered into force on April 30, 1946 (Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1551 and 1552). Article II of each of those protocols provided for the continuation of the performance by UNRRA of the duties and functions assigned to it by the 1944 conventions to which the particular protocol related, but only until such time as a new international health organization should be established. In the event a new international health organization had not been formed, or, having been formed, was unable to perform the above duties and functions by the date UNRRA terminated its activities, the duties and functions were to be entrusted to the International Office of Public Health. The United States is a party to both of the 1944 conventions and to protocols prolonging those conventions.

The end of the war found a strong movement under way for the establishment of a new international health organization which would be effective and broad enough in its scope to cover adequately the field of international public health and, particularly, to deal with the problems created by the swiftness of modern transportation and the progress of modern scientific knowledge. The desire for the realization of that objective did not mean that there was not clearly realized the importance of the epidemiological work of the International Office of Public Health as well as of that

carried on by UNRRA, and the need of continuation of such work without interruption. It was felt, however, that that work should go on as part of the functions of a single international public health organization within the framework of the United Nations.

In 1945 and early 1946 the Department of State and the United States Public Health Service prepared a draft of a constitution for a projected international health organization. The Department of State convened on October 11 and 12, 1945, an advisory health group, composed of national leaders in health and civic affairs, which studied and amended the above-mentioned draft and adopted a resolution strongly urging early action in the establishment of an international health organization. The Senate on December 20, 1945, adopted unanimously Senate Joint Resolution No. 89, requesting the President to urge upon the United Nations the prompt convening of an international health conference and the formation of an international health organization. On February 15, 1946, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for the early formation of a single international health organization of the United Nations and instructing the Secretary-General to convene for that purpose the International Health Conference not later than June 20, 1946.

The International Health Conference met in the city of New York from June 19 to July 22, 1946. At that Conference advantage was taken of the opportunity to lay the foundation for a single international health organization, an opportunity which had been missed in an earlier era. The constitution of a World Health Organization was adopted and signed by representatives of 61 nations, and provision was made for continuing the work of existing international health agencies pending their absorption by the World Health Organization. An Interim Commission, consisting of the representatives of 18 Governments, was established to carry on necessary international health work pending the acceptance of the constitution by a sufficient number of members of the United Nations to bring into existence the World Health Organization.

In its final act the International Health Conference incorporated a resolution, requesting the United Nations to transfer as soon as possible to the World Health Organization or its Interim

Commission the duties and functions of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, which had been taken over by the United Nations. Provision was made by the Conference in the arrangement establishing the Interim Commission for that Commission to assume the duties and functions assigned to UNRRA by the international sanitary conventions of 1944. Because of its unique status, as defined in the Rome agreement of 1907, the dissolution of the International Office of Public Health and the transfer of its functions to the World Health Organization presented a more difficult problem.

Under the terms of article 8 of the Rome agreement of 1907, each State had the right to withdraw from the Office at the end of each period of 7 years, providing a year's notice is given as set forth in that article. The present 7-year period, however, does not end until November 15, 1950. Also, the functioning of the international health machinery is based on the sanitary conventions which have been accepted by the great majority of countries and which contain important provisions dealing with the role of the International Public Health Office in the application of those conventions. It was of first importance for world public health that the continuous functioning of this system should not be disturbed. It was necessary, therefore, to seek a solution which would permit the rapid establishment of a single world health organization and at the same time would not interrupt the efficient working of the international health services and the flow of epidemiological information.

The Technical Preparatory Committee of the World Health Conference recommended, accordingly, that the Office should be absorbed by the proposed new Organization and suggested to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that invitations to the Conference include a request that States empower their delegates to the Conference to take appropriate action to effect such absorption. As a result the delegations were, in general, empowered to take such action. A draft protocol designed to accomplish the absorption of the Office by the World Health Organization was presented to the Conference by the United States Delegation and, with slight modifications, was adopted by the Conference and signed concurrently with the constitution. It is this protocol of which a certified copy is enclosed herewith.

In article 1 of the protocol the signatory Gov-

ernments agree that, as between themselves, the duties and functions of the Office as defined in the agreement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, shall be performed by the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission, and that, subject to existing international obligations, they will take the necessary steps to accomplish such purpose.

In article 2 the parties to the protocol further agree that, as between themselves, the duties and functions conferred upon the Office by certain international agreements enumerated in an annex to the protocol shall be performed by the Organization or its Interim Commission. Of the conventions and agreements listed in the annex, the United States is a party to those numbered in that annex as 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10.

Article 3 provides that the agreement of 1907 shall be terminated and the Office dissolved when all parties to the agreement have agreed to its termination. It is also provided in article 3 that any government party to the agreement of 1907, by becoming a party to the protocol has agreed to the termination of the agreement of 1907.

Article 4 provides that in the event that all the parties to the agreement of 1907 have not agreed to its termination by November 15, 1949, the parties to the protocol will then, in accordance with article 8 thereof, denounce the agreement of 1907.

Articles 5, 6, and 7 are formal in their character. They relate to acceptance of the protocol, accession thereto, and entry into force. In accordance with the provisions of article 5, any government a party to the agreement of 1907 and not a signatory to this protocol may at any time accept it by sending an instrument of acceptance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Article 6 provides that governments may become parties to the protocol by (a) signature without reservation as to approval, (b) signature subject to approval followed by acceptance, or (c) acceptance. It is provided in article 7 that the protocol shall come into force when 20 governments parties to the agreement of 1907 become parties to the present protocol.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. MARSHALL

(Enclosure: Certified copy of the protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène publique, signed at New York on July 22, 1946.¹)

¹ Not printed.

One Year of Progress in World Health Cooperation¹

Marked advances toward world cooperation in public health have been made in the last 12 months, according to a progress report issued on February 15 by the World Health Organization Interim Commission.

The report of progress, issued one year from the day the United Nations Economic and Social Council directed the Secretary-General to call an international health conference, was made public by Dr. Frank Calderone, Director of Headquarters Office of the WHO Interim Commission.

Since that action, February 15, 1946, the following steps have taken place, according to the progress report:

1. Convening of the International Health Conference in New York and adoption by the conference of the World Health Organization constitution.

2. Establishment of an Interim Commission for the purpose of carrying forward pressing international public-health duties and rendering emergency assistance to national health services in certain war-devastated countries.

The Interim Commission is composed of 18 member states, which represent the interests of all the states signing the constitution.

3. Election by the Interim Commission of Dr. Andrija Stampar of Yugoslavia as permanent chairman and of Dr. G. B. Chisholm of Canada as executive secretary.

4. Establishment of world headquarters of the Interim Commission in New York and a technical office in Geneva, Switzerland.

5. Coordination of the administration and enforcement of a series of international agreements

and sanitary conventions formerly under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Office International d'Hygiène publique of Paris.

6. Transfer to the WHO Interim Commission of the health functions of the League of Nations. These include the international machinery for the standardization of biological products and the maintenance of an intelligence service for reporting incidence of and deaths from various epidemic diseases.

7. Transfer from UNRRA of an epidemiological information service and consolidation with similar technical work in Geneva.

8. Transfer from UNRRA of emergency field assistance in certain areas, particularly of malaria and tuberculosis programs in Greece and activities of a medical mission in Ethiopia. Duties incident to a scholarship program in Europe were also transferred from UNRRA.

9. Authorization of six expert or technical committees including those dealing with yellow fever, malaria, narcotic drugs, and other subjects of primary importance in the field of public health.

10. Institution of a scholarship and fellowship program whereby graduate students and advanced specialists in public health, medicine, sanitary engineering, and public-health nursing will study in the United States, Canada, and other countries.

Appointment of Byron Price as Assistant Secretary-General of U. N.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press February 19]

I have just been informed that Mr. Byron Price has been selected by Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Administration.

Mr. Price will bring to this important international position the high qualities of judgment and leadership he has displayed during his wide experience in private life and as Director of Censorship for the United States during the war.

Department of State Bulletin

¹This summary was received on Feb. 14 at United Nations headquarters from WHO, New York, N. Y., and was released to the press by the United Nations on Feb. 15. Copies of the full report are available in the Press Division of the United Nations, Lake Success, N. Y. For report of the American Delegation to the International Health Conference, New York, N. Y., June 19-July 22, 1946, see Department of State publication 2703. See also BULLETIN of Aug. 4, 1946, p. 211; Sept. 8, 1946, p. 453; Nov. 10, 1946, p. 842; Dec. 22, 1946, p. 1134, and Feb. 23, 1947, p. 332.

Summary Statement by the Secretary-General

MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION¹

2. *Special Agreements Under Article 43 of the Charter and the Organization of the United Nations Armed Force*

At the one hundred and fiftieth meeting on 13 February 1947, in the resolution (document S/268/Rev. 1/Corr. 1) concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations, the Council requested the Military Staff Committee to submit, as soon as possible, and as a matter of urgency, the recommendations for which it had been asked by the Security Council on 16 February 1946 in pursuance of Article 43 of the Charter, and as a first step, to submit to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1947, its recommendations with regard to the basic principles which would govern the organization of the United Nations Armed Force.

7. *The Greek Question*

At the eighty-third and eighty-fourth meetings on 12 and 16 December 1946, the Representatives of Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria took seats at the Council table and made statements. The Council then adopted a proposal of the President that the Representatives of Albania and Bulgaria be invited to participate without vote in further discussion of this question as soon as their Governments had informed the Secretary-General of their acceptance for this case of the obligations for pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

Discussion of this question continued at the eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh meetings on 18 and 19 December 1946, with the Representatives of Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria participating. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (Annex B to document S/PV/87) establishing a Commission of In-

vestigation to be composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council as it would be constituted in 1947, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts relating to the alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other. The Commission was instructed to submit its report at the earliest possible date, and has been meeting in the area since 30 January.

By cablegram dated 6 February 1947 (document S/266) the Secretary of the Commission informed the Council that with the approval of the Commission an informal approach was made to the Greek Government to postpone the execution of fourteen persons sentenced to death by Greek Military Tribunals. The Commission requested that the Council deal with this matter immediately and inform the Commission whether its action in requesting the Greek Government to postpone the executions to be carried out for political offences was covered by the terms of reference of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 19 December 1946.

By letter dated 7 February 1947 (document S/271) the Representative of Greece to the United Nations stated that the Greek Government had directed him to lodge the most emphatic protest in regard to the interference of the Commission of Investigation in the domestic affairs of his country, contrary to Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter of the United Nations and the terms of reference of the Commission. Additional information was given in letters dated 9 February (documents S/272 and S/273).

The Council considered these communications at its one-hundredth and one-hundred and first meetings. On 10 February 1947, the Council

¹ Security Council document S/279, Feb. 14, 1947. This summary supplements the one printed in BULLETIN of Sept. 22, 1946, p. 528; Oct. 13, 1946, p. 660; Dec. 29, 1946, p. 1172; Jan. 19, 1947, p. 114; and Feb. 2, 1947, p. 196. The omitted parts correspond substantially to the material formerly printed.

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adopted a resolution submitted by the Representative of the United States providing that it was the sense of the Security Council that the Commission was not empowered to request the appropriate authorities of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to postpone the execution of any persons sentenced to death unless the Commission had reason to believe that the examination of any such person as a witness would assist the Commission in its work.

8. *The General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations*

Discussion was resumed at the ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth meetings on 4 February 1947. A new draft resolution was submitted by the Representative of the United States (document S/264). The Council agreed that the authors of the various draft resolutions would meet unofficially with the President to try to work out a common text upon which unanimous agreement of the Council could be obtained.

The draft resolution resulting from the consultation of the President with the authors of the previous draft resolutions (document S/268), was discussed at the one-hundred and second, third, fourth, and fifth meetings on 11, 12, and 13 February 1947. The Security Council resolved (document S/268/Rev. 1/Corr. 1)

1. To work out practical measures for giving effect to the resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946, regarding the principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations.

2. To consider as soon as possible the report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

3. To set up a Commission for Conventional Armaments to be composed of representatives of the members of the Security Council.

4. To request the Military Staff Committee to submit as soon as possible the recommendations for which it had been asked in pursuance of Article 43 of the Charter and not later than 30 April 1947, its recommendations with regard to the basic principles which should govern the organization of the United Nations Armed Force.

¹ For text of the draft agreement see BULLETIN of Nov. 17, 1946, p. 889.

9. *The First Report of the Atomic Energy Commission*

By letter dated 31 December 1946 (document S/239), the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission transmitted to the Security Council the First Report of the Atomic Energy Commission. By letter dated 8 January 1947 (document S/242) the Canadian Representative on the Atomic Energy Commission informed the President of the Security Council that Canada desired to participate in the Security Council's discussion of the Report of the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter.

Discussion of the Report was commenced at the one hundred and fifth meeting of the Council on 13 February 1947 and continued at the one hundred and sixth meeting on 14 February 1947. The Representative of Canada was invited to participate in the discussion.

10. *Incidents in the Corfu Channel*

By cable dated 24 January, addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Albania forwarded information that the Albanian Government accepted the Security Council's decision and requested that proceedings be postponed until the arrival of the Albanian Representative (document S/258). At the ninety-sixth meeting on 28 January, the Council considered this reply and decided to adjourn the discussion until the next meeting which would be called at the discretion of the President.

At the ninety-seventh meeting on 31 January, the Council decided to defer discussion of this question until a later meeting, the date of which would be determined by the President.

U.S. Submits Draft Trusteeship Agreement to Security Council

[Released to the press by the United Nations February 17]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, on February 17 received from Senator Warren Austin, U.S. Representative on the Security Council, the text of a draft trusteeship agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, with a request that the matter be placed on the agenda of the Security Council.¹

U.S. Delegation to 101st Session of Governing Body of ILO

[Released to the press February 19]

The President has approved the composition of the United States delegation to the meetings of the 101st session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, at Geneva, Switzerland, February 20-March 11, 1947, as submitted by the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, it was announced on February 19.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, has been designated to serve as Substitute United States Government Representative for Assistant Secretary of Labor David A. Morse, who is the regular United States Government Representative on the Governing Board of the ILO.

Alvin Roseman, Deputy Chief, International Activities Branch, Bureau of the Budget, and Bernard Wiesman, Chief of the International Labor Organizations Branch of the Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs, in the Department of State, have been designated by the President to act as advisers to Miss Miller.

The United States Government is a permanent

member of the ILO by action of the President, following an authorizing joint resolution of Congress in June 1934.

Among the important questions at this session will be the review of the allocations of contributions among the more than 50 member nations following the establishment of the contributions scale for the United Nations with which the International Labor Organization is now associated as a specialized agency. The budget for the 1948 calendar year will be prepared for submission to the thirtieth session of the International Labor Conference in June. The Committee on Staff Questions will review the salaries and other conditions of employment for the staff in an effort to promote general uniformity of conditions among intergovernmental agencies.

The Governing Body will also make plans for the first Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in China in 1948 and for the Fourth Regional Conference of American States Members. Reports of the recent meetings of the industrial committees will also be considered and arrangements made for the 1948 Conference.

State Trading and Totalitarian Economies—Continued from page 375

hold its own in the world, provided fair rules of trade are adopted for both types of enterprises. We should not fear state trading nor feel that we have to destroy it in order to survive, but should try to convert other nations to our system by our example and to perfect the means whereby state and free trading can live together and trade together in the world of the future.

Although the Soviet Union did not elect to participate in the ITO Preparatory Committee Meeting in London, there was general agreement among the participating nations as to what con-

stituted a fair set of rules for state trading, and there is still hope that the U.S.S.R. will come into the International Trade Organization and agree to abide by some such rules.

Our Government believes that the interests of state and private trading can be reconciled. Since almost all nations of the world are now engaged in limited state trading, and since one country which embraces approximately one sixth of the world's surface engages in total state trading, it would be folly to think that an expanding world economy can be achieved on any other basis.

March 2, 1947

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of Meetings¹

In Session as of February 23, 1947

Far Eastern Commission	Washington	1946 Feb. 26
United Nations:		
Security Council	Lake Success	Mar. 25
Military Staff Committee	Lake Success	Mar. 25
Commission on Atomic Energy	Lake Success	June 14
Telecommunications Advisory Committee	Lake Success	Nov. 10
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):		1947
Drafting Committee of International Trade Organization, Preparatory Committee	Lake Success	Jan. 20-Feb. 28 ²
Commission on the Status of Women	Lake Success	Feb. 10-23 ²
Subcommission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas: Working Group for Asia and the Far East	Lake Success	Feb. 14
German External Property Negotiations (Safehaven):		1946
With Portugal	Lisbon	Sept. 3
With Spain	Madrid	Nov. 12
Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan	Washington	Oct. 24
PICAO:		1947
Interim Council	Montreal	Jan. 7
Air Transport Committee: Sixth Session	Montreal	Jan. 13
South Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting	Melbourne	Feb. 4-20
Airworthiness Division	Montreal	Feb. 20
Council of Foreign Ministers: Meeting of Deputies	London	Jan. 14-Feb. 25
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA): Meetings on Conflicting Custodial Claims	Brussels	Jan. 29
Conference of the International Union for Protection of Industrial Property	Neuchâtel	Feb. 5-9
International Court of Justice	The Hague	Feb. 10
International Refugee Organization: Preparatory Commission	Geneva	Feb. 11-22
Scheduled for February-April 1947		
International Emergency Children's Fund: Executive Board and Special Committee Meeting	Lake Success	Feb. 24-25
PICAO:		
Airline Operating Practices Division	Montreal	Feb. 25
European-Mediterranean Special Air Traffic Control Conference	Paris	Apr. 15
United Nations:		
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):		
Non-Governmental Organizations Committee	Lake Success	Feb. 25-27
Standing Committee on Negotiations With Specialized Agencies	Lake Success	Feb. 28
Fourth Session	Lake Success	Feb. 28
Meeting of Experts on Passport and Frontier Formalities	Geneva	Mar. 17
Trusteeship Council	Lake Success	Mar. 26

¹ Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

² Tentative.

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

		1947
FAO:		
Executive Committee	Rome	Mar. 3
International Timber Conference	Marianske-Lazne, Czechoslovakia	Apr. 28
ILO:		
Preparatory Meeting of Statistical Experts	Montreal	Mar. 4
101st Session of the Governing Body	Geneva	Mar. 5-8
Committee on Social Policy in Dependent Territories	London	Mar. 17-22
Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions	Geneva	Mar. 24-29
Industrial Committee on Coal Mining	Geneva	Apr. 23
Council of Foreign Ministers	Moscow	Mar. 10
International Wheat Conference	London	Mar. 18
World Health Organization (WHO): Third Session of Interim Commission	Geneva	Mar. 31
Interparliamentary Union: 36th Plenary Session	Cairo	Apr. 7
International Conference on Trade and Employment: Second Meeting of Preparatory Committee	Geneva	Apr. 8
International Red Cross Committee	Geneva	Apr. 14-26
Fifth International Hydrographic Conference	Monaco	Apr. 22
International Meeting on Marine Radio Aids to Navigation	New York and New London	Apr. 28
European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO): Seventh Session of the Council	Paris	April ¹
International Emergency Food Council (IEFC): Fourth Meeting	Washington	April or May ¹

¹ Tentative.

Activities and Developments

HEARINGS ON PROPOSED ITO CHARTER

The Department of State announced on February 17 that the informal hearings in New York City on February 27 and 28 on the proposed charter for an International Trade Organization will be held at the Hotel Astor.

The Department also released several personnel changes in the seven panels which will hold the hearings, starting on February 25, 1947, at seven American cities.

At the New York and Boston hearings, Edgar Brossard of the U.S. Tariff Commission will replace Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, as a panel member.

March 2, 1947

At the Boston hearings on March 3 Harry Hawkins of the State Department will replace Winthrop G. Brown, Commercial Policy Adviser of the Department, as chairman of the panel. Mr. Hawkins is Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs at the American Embassy, London.

At the New York and Washington hearings, Ellsworth Carlson of the State Department's Commercial Policy Division will replace John M. Leddy of the same Division as panel secretary.

Such notifications should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, room 133, Department of State building, Washington, D.C.¹

¹ For dates and places of hearings, and instructions regarding presentation of written views, see BULLETIN of Jan. 12, 1947, p. 68, and Feb. 9, 1947, p. 257.

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

World Order and Security—Youth's Responsibilities

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE¹

I had an engagement with your distinguished president to attend this ceremony exactly one year ago. Instead I celebrated Washington's birthday in China. Now, a year later, I am glad that it is at last possible for me to keep my engagement.

I do not wish at this time to engage in a discussion of specific international questions. But I would like to talk to you about the home front as it relates to international affairs, and about your personal interests as American citizens. I might say I am talking to the students more than I am to the alumni and their guests.

As you all must recognize, we are living today in a most difficult period. The war years were critical, at times alarmingly so. But I think that the present period is in many respects even more critical. The problems are different but no less vital to the national security than those during the days of active fighting. But the more serious aspect is the fact that we no longer display that intensity, that unity of purpose, with which we concentrated upon the war task and achieved the victory.

Now that an immediate peril is not plainly visible, there is a natural tendency to relax and to return to business as usual, politics as usual, pleasure as usual. Many of our people have become indifferent to what I might term the long-time dangers to the nation's security. It is natural and necessary that there should be a relaxation of war-time tensions. But I feel that we are seriously failing in our attitude toward the international problems whose solution will largely determine our future. The public appears generally in the attitude of a spectator—interested, yes, but whose serious thinking is directed to local immediate matters. Spectators of life are not those who will retain their liberties, nor are they likely to contribute to their country's security.

There are many who deplore, but few who are

willing to act, to act directly or to influence political action. Action depends upon conviction, and conviction in turn depends upon understanding—a general understanding both of the past history of man on this globe and an understanding that action is a basic necessity of man's nature. Justice Holmes said, "Man is born to act. To act is to affirm the worth of an end, and to affirm the worth of an end is to create an ideal." So I say to you as earnestly as I can that the attitude of the spectator is the culminating frustration of man's nature.

We have had a cessation of hostilities, but we have no genuine peace. Here at home we are in a state of transition between a war and peace economy. In Europe and Asia fear and famine still prevail. Power relationships are in a state of flux. Order has yet to be brought out of confusion. Peace has yet to be secured. And how this is accomplished will depend very much upon the American people.

Most of the other countries of the world find themselves exhausted economically, financially, and physically. If the world is to get on its feet, if the productive facilities of the world are to be restored, if democratic processes in many countries are to resume their functioning, a strong lead and definite assistance from the United States will be necessary.

What are we going to do about it? That is the critical problem with regard to which I have a heavy responsibility.

We do not lack for knowledge of what to do for our future security. The lessons of history provide plain guidance. But can we tear our thoughts sufficiently away from the personal and local problems of the moment to see the world picture and our relation to it in proper perspective? We should think now in long terms of years rather than in terms of months and their immediate political issues.

Twenty-five years ago the people of this country,

¹ Washington's birthday anniversary remarks delivered before the 33rd alumni luncheon at Princeton University on Feb. 22, 1947.

and of the world for that matter, had the opportunity to make vital decisions regarding their future welfare. I think we must agree that the negative course of action followed by the United States after the first World War did not achieve order or security, and that it had a direct bearing upon the recent war and its endless tragedies.

There were people in those days who understood the lessons of history, who knew well what should be done in order to minimize the danger of another world disaster, but their combined voice was a feeble one, and their proposals were ignored. Now this, in my opinion, is where you come in.

In order to take a full part in the life which is before you, I think you must in effect relive the past so that you may turn to the present with deep convictions and an understanding of what manner of country this is for which men for many generations have laid down their lives. Therefore, a deep understanding of history is necessary—not merely recent history which concerns itself with the trivia surrounding conspicuous men and events, but an understanding of that history which records the main currents of the past activities of men and which leads to an understanding of what has created and what has destroyed great civilizations. You should have an understanding of what course of action has created power and security, and of the mistakes which have undermined the power and security of many nations, and above all a clear understanding of the institutions upon which human liberty and individual freedom have depended, and the struggles to gain and maintain them.

It has been said that one should be interested in the past only as a guide to the future. I do not fully concur with this. One usually emerges from an intimate understanding of the past, with its lessons and its wisdom, with convictions which put fire in the soul. I doubt seriously whether a man can think with full wisdom and with deep convictions regarding certain of the basic international issues today who has not at least reviewed in his mind the period of the Peloponnesian War and the fall of Athens.

I am therefore greatly concerned that the young

men and women of this country, men like yourselves and the students in every university, college, and high school in the United States, shall acquire a genuine understanding of lessons of history as they relate to governments and the characteristics of nations and peoples, and as to the causes of the wars which have destroyed so much of human life and progress. You should fully understand the special position that the United States now occupies in the world, geographically, financially, militarily, and scientifically, and the implications involved. The development of a sense of responsibility for world order and security, the development of a sense of overwhelming importance of this country's acts and failures to act, in relation to world order and security—these, in my opinion, are great "musts" for your generation.

It is rather bromidic to say that there is little new in the world or that the world is a very small place. But I think we seldom realize our own ignorance of what has happened in the past except by way of chronological sequence of events with the related dates. There have been wars and revolutions; there have been republics, kingdoms, and empires; there have been tribal rule and various experiments in government, till it would seem that there is small possibility of any new departure. But the important thing is to understand the true significance, the lessons of these historic events and periods.

There is another consideration in connection with the course to be followed by the young people of this country today to which I personally attach great importance. And that is that young men and women should take an active part as workers in one of the political parties so that they will get the feel of government, so that they will become intimately aware of the influence of political organization upon the government of the home town, of the state, and of the nation. We have had two wonderful examples of this course in the lives of Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt—members of opposing political parties, great Americans who rendered magnificent services to their country. You can do no better in starting your active life as citizens than to emulate their example.

U.S.S.R. Protests Acheson Statement Before Senate Atomic Energy Committee

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE SOVIET MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press February 18]

Translation of note from Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to Ambassador Smith,¹ dated February 14

On 10 of February this year while question of appointing Mr. Lilienthal as Chairman of Commission on Atomic Energy was being considered in the Senate of U.S.A., Senator McKellar allowed himself, in addressing Under Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, to inquire: "Do you now suppose that Russia would take over rest of Europe and world, if she were in possession of bomb?" In answer to this rude attack of Senator McKellar on Soviet Union, Under Secretary of State Mr. Acheson observed: "Foreign policy of Russia is aggressive and expansionist."

Account of this session of Senate, including statement introduced by Mr. Acheson, was published on 11th February by number of American newspapers (*Washington Post*, *New York Herald Tribune*, etc.), also by UP.

Soviet Government calls the attention of Government of U.S.A. to inadmissible behavior of Mr. Acheson, who allowed himself, despite his official position, to make statement in Senate which was rudely slanderous and hostile to Soviet Union.

At direction of Soviet Government I request you to inform Government of U.S.A. of above facts.

Message from Secretary of State Marshall to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, forwarded February 17

I have your letter of February 14 sent to me through Ambassador Smith in which you protest against what you describe as the inadmissible behavior of the Under Secretary of State in making a statement before a Committee of the Senate

¹ W. Bedell Smith is American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

of the United States which you consider as a rude slander and hostile to the Soviet Union.

The expression complained of was not volunteered by the Under Secretary but was in response to questioning by a member of the Senate. The answer was given in the course of questions explicitly ruled permissible by the Chairman of the Committee: The particular question and answer were as follows:

SENATOR MCKELLAR. Now, assuming that Russia is reaching out not only for those countries that she already has, but is reaching out for additions to her territory, do you not believe that if she gets this bomb discovery, she would take not only the remainder of Europe but perhaps the remainder of the world?

MR. ACHESON. Senator, I don't think that that is a question which is capable of being answered in the way in which you ask it. I am quite aware of the fact that Russian foreign policy is an aggressive and expanding one. I think that one of the great efforts which everyone is making in the United Nations is to attempt to find means for solving problems of that sort. If those means and agreements can be found, then there is hope that there will not be major clashes. If they can't be found, then I think the situation is very serious.

You are thoroughly familiar with the constitutional system of this Nation including the separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches of this Government. In accordance with our system an officer of the executive branch, called before a Committee of the legislative branch, is under a duty to answer frankly relevant questions not involving a matter of secrecy incompatible with the public interest. Such an exception did not exist here.

The conduct of the Under Secretary, therefore, in answering the question frankly and in accord-

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ance with his conscience cannot be described as inadmissible, but was rather in line of duty.

You characterize the content of his statement as a rude slander and hostile to the Soviet Union.

Under our standards a restrained comment on a matter of public policy is not a slander. Therefore, I know that on second thought you will not attribute hostility to frankness.

Cultural Exchanges Between the United States and the Soviet Union

LETTER FROM AMBASSADOR SMITH TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV¹

Moscow, February 3, 1947.

DEAR MR. MOLOTOV:

In a recent published interview which he accorded to Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, Generalissimo Stalin indicated emphatically that he favored the exchange of cultural and scientific information between our two nations, and also the exchange of students, artists, scientists and professors. This is gratifying to me since, as you know, I have strongly advocated such exchange to broaden the base of contact which is necessary in order that the people of each of our nations may understand and appreciate the cultural life and objectives of the other. Recently we have made some progress in this respect, particularly in the exchange of cultural and scientific publications, but there is still much to be desired in the way of a comprehensive program. I am encouraged by Generalissimo Stalin's expression of views to bring to your personal attention a number of proposals for exchange of the nature referred to above which have recently been made through this Embassy by organizations and institutions in the United States, and which are awaiting Soviet agreement to be put into effect. The most important of these are the following:

1. Last August, during the visit of representatives of Russian War Relief, Doctor E. D. Young proposed to provide the Soviet Government with a complete penicillin plant and at same time proposed a two-way exchange of scientists between the United States and the Soviet Union, particularly in the medical field. Dr. Young discussed this matter with the Ministry of Health of the Soviet Union, but so far no reply has been received to his proposal.

2. In July, 1946, during the visit of Mr. Hopes and Dr. Lorwin of the United States Department

of Commerce, they discussed with the Ministry of Higher Education the offer of Cornell University to accept four graduate students from the Soviet Union to do postgraduate work in the United States and to give some instruction in the Russian language. No reciprocal exchange of American students was insisted upon, and I made this very clear to the Ministry of Higher Education. At the time I received the impression that the Ministry was willing to accept this proposal, but we have so far been unable to make any definite arrangements with the Ministry and had to abandon the project in November since it was already too late for the fall semester. I have now received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Higher Education, A. Samarin, dated January 29, in which he states that his Ministry regards favorably the proposal of the Embassy, but it is apparently very difficult to realize this proposal in the current school year 1946-47. I am hopeful, nevertheless, that this offer may be reconsidered and accepted in time for the spring semester.

3. Professor Richard Foster Flint of Yale University is anxious to do some field work with Soviet geologists and to confer with them on the Pleistocene features of the U.S.S.R. Dr. Flint's request and biographic sketch were forwarded to the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences on December 16, 1946 and as he is a distinguished American geologist, I would be grateful if his request could be approved.

4. In the summer of 1946 while Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was here at the invitation of the Soviet Union to observe rehabilitation work and study Soviet welfare programs, she offered in the name of her Federation a scholarship in the

¹ Released to the press by Ambassador Smith in Moscow on Feb. 18, 1947.

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United States to a Soviet girl student. My understanding is that additional scholarships could be made available. Mrs. Dickinson has since been informed that her offer cannot be accepted, but I suggest that it now be reconsidered since it seems to be in accord with the general principle of broadening educational and cultural contacts.

5. I have recently transmitted to VOKS an invitation by the American dance impresario, S. Hurok, for a Soviet ballet company to participate in the International Dance Spring Festival of 1947 which will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and for a possible United States tour after the festival. Discussions are in progress with VOKS, but no concrete developments have taken place. As you know, I greatly admire the Russian ballet, and I can assure you that a Soviet ballet company would be extremely well received in the United States and its presence at the International Dance Festival would have a very favorable effect. I sincerely hope that this invitation may be accepted.

6. I have recently received a request from the United States, sponsored by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, that three American doctors, Doctors Theodore S. Hauschka, Michael B. Shimkin, and Murray J. Shear, be authorized to visit the Soviet Union to study cancer research methods. Developments in cancer research by Doctors Roskin and Klyueva and other distinguished Soviet medical scientists have created the greatest interest in the United States. My own conversation with Doctors Roskin and Klyueva and with other members of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences left me with the impression that their recent contribution to humanity's struggle against cancer may have the most profound effect. The people and the Government of the United States will be most grateful if this request can be approved at an early date.

7. In February, 1946, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, the President of Princeton University, extended through the Soviet Ambassador in Washington invitations to the University's bicentennial celebration for a number of distinguished Soviet scholars, including Professors Peter L. Kapitsa, L. D. Landau, Sergei I. Vavilov, and others. At

the same time the Rockefeller Foundation extended invitations to Professors Ivan M. Vinogradov and Lev S. Pontryagin. Although no acknowledgment was received of these invitations and the occasion of the University's bicentennial celebration to which they were invited has passed, I am sure they would be renewed if the Soviet Government indicated a willingness to accept them.

8. In March, 1946, the Embassy transmitted to the Ministry an invitation from Mr. Henry B. Cabot, President of trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to Eugene Mravinsky, conductor of the Leningrad Philharmonic, to be the guest of the Boston Symphony either October 21 to November 4, or December 16 to December 30, 1946. No reply was received to this invitation and the periods for which it was extended have passed, but it has been indicated to me that it would be renewed if the Soviet Government will authorize its acceptance.

9. On May 16, 1946, the Embassy transmitted to the Ministry the offer of Mr. Serge Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra to proceed to the Soviet Union for two weeks at their own expense and to perform for Soviet audiences, the proceeds from tickets to be devoted to whatever local benefit as might be designated by the Soviet authorities. The Ministry was informed that the orchestra hoped thereby to repay in some small part the magnificent cooperation of the Soviet Union during the war. No reply having been received to the Embassy's letter, and as the time set for the orchestra's proposed visit was approaching (the month of September, 1946) the Embassy again wrote on July 2, inquiring what answer could be given to the orchestra. No reply has thus far been received.

Should the Soviet authorities now be disposed to accept such an offer, I shall be very glad to transmit this information in the hope that it will be renewed.

I should be very grateful indeed to have your views with regard to the foregoing proposals, and particularly if anything more can be done by the Embassy to further the important matter of cultural and scientific exchanges.

I am, my dear Mr. Molotov, sincerely yours,

W. B. SMITH

Recommendation for UNRRA Appropriation

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS

[Released to the press by the White House February 21]

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I recommend that the Congress authorize the appropriation of not to exceed \$350 million to assist in completing the great task of bringing relief from the ravages of the war to the people of the liberated countries.

The period of full scale supply operations by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is rapidly drawing to a close. In some of the liberated countries UNRRA will have achieved its objective fully, for these countries will once again be self-supporting so far as the basic essentials of life are concerned. In other liberated countries, however, this is not yet the case. Compared with what has already been done, what remains to be done is relatively small and limited in time and scope, but none-the-less vitally important.

On humanitarian grounds, and in the light of our own self-interest as well, we must not leave the task unfinished. We cannot abandon the peoples still in need. To do so would be to replace hope with despair in the hearts of these peoples and thus to undermine the spiritual and economic stability upon which our own hopes for a better world must rest. Others will help but such is the preponderance of our economic resources that success cannot be achieved without us. If we fail to do our part, millions of human beings will be denied the elemental necessities of life. Their strength and recuperative powers, which have been slowly growing, will be undermined. The time, now in sight, when they can once more exist without help and make their contributions to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the world, will be indefinitely postponed.

I recommend that this relief assistance be given directly rather than through an international organization, and that our contribution be administered under United States control. International cooperation in the program and the necessary coordination of our relief activities with those of other contributors can be achieved by informal

consultations with all nations concerned through the mechanism of the United Nations and otherwise. I believe that our relief contribution should be used only for providing the basic essentials of life, such as medical supplies, food, and items which will aid in the production of foodstuffs.

The authorization recommended is designed for the urgent relief needs for the balance of the year. The most critical period will be in the spring and summer months, when UNRRA shipments will cease and the harvests are not yet available. Swift legislative action is necessary if our help is not to come too late.

The United States, in keeping with our traditions of immediate and wholehearted response to human need, has stood in the forefront of those who have checked the forces of starvation, disease, suffering, and chaos which threatened to engulf the world in the wake of the war. The task is nearly finished. I urge the Congress to act promptly to insure that we do not stop short of the goal; that we do not endanger the permanence of the gains we have helped to achieve.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 21, 1947

American Broadcasts to the U.S.S.R.

On February 17 the American broadcasts to the Soviet Union were inaugurated in a program broadcast in Russian from the New York studios of the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State and relayed to the Soviet Union through Munich.¹ Kenneth D. Fry, Chief of the Division, announced that these programs are to be broadcast daily from 1 to 2 p.m., E.S.T., 9 to 10 p.m. (21 to 22 hours), Moscow time.

¹ For a complete text of the English translation of the broadcast, see Department of State press release 125 of Feb. 15, 1947; and for the English translation of the news commentary included in the first program, see Department of State press release 130 of Feb. 17, 1947.

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Until the present time the United States has been broadcasting in 24 languages to countries within the range of its transmitters. An increase in the range of the radio network has widened the sphere of American broadcasts to all parts of the world and thus has permitted a daily one-hour program to listeners in the U.S.S.R.

The new program, "The Voice of the United States of America", may be heard in the U.S.S.R. daily on the following wavelengths: 19:72, 19:65, 19:62, 19:57, 16:90, 16:83, and 13:91 meters; and also on the following wavelengths: 48:62, 41:15, and 31:45 meters.

The purpose of the broadcasts is to give listeners in the U.S.S.R. a picture of life in America, to ex-

plain various problems, and to point out how we are trying to solve these problems. They will include the latest world news of the day, feature stories about life in the United States, and selections of serious and light music. "The Voice of the United States of America" is part of the informational service designed to tell the world about America and the American people. Secretary of State Marshall in his first official press conference said that the United States, by means of radio broadcasts, would attempt to give the peoples of the world the pure and unadulterated truth. The Secretary of State emphasized that by such means America will pursue its policy of disseminating the facts as best it is able to determine them.

Food Supplies From American Red Cross to Rumania

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House February 17]

I have just been informed by American officials in Rumania that 500,000 people are now starving in Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania. Thousands have already died, hundreds are dying daily, and conditions are steadily worsening.

In the circumstances, I have asked the American Red Cross to finance and supervise distribution of 4,500 tons of ten-in-one rations and 2,500 tons of beans to these starving people. These supplies, already on the water, will be diverted by the United States Army and should reach Constanta, Rumania, within 10 days. They are sufficient to provide 1,000 calories per day for 500,000 people for approximately 16 days. The Rumanian Government is being requested to make available transportation and other facilities to enable the Rumanian Red Cross, under supervision of the American Red Cross, to distribute this food without charge and with guaranties against discrimination on political, racial, religious, or social grounds.

At the same time, despite the magnitude of world demands on existing stocks and transportation facilities, urgent attention is being given to the possibilities of providing additional food sup-

plies, in the form of cereal grains, for purchase by Rumania, and in that connection the Rumanian Government has been asked to give immediate assurances that measures will be taken so that food thus furnished, as well as remaining indigenous food, will be utilized effectively to prevent the recurrence of such an emergency situation as has now arisen. Among the assurances desired are guaranties that, so long as the present famine continues, (1) Rumania will not employ any grain for the payment of reparations; (2) Rumania will not export or permit the export of any grain from Rumania for the repayment of grain loans from other countries, for trade purposes, or for any other reasons; and (3) United States representatives in Rumania will be free to observe, in such manner as they see fit, the distribution within Rumania of grain from United States sources, which distribution will likewise be effected without political, racial, religious, or social discrimination.

I have taken this action on humanitarian grounds. It is in the tradition of the American people to take all possible steps to alleviate the present suffering of the people of Rumania, no matter what may be the cause of the dire emergency in which these people now find themselves.

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Eligibility and Compensation Proceedings on Enterprises Nationalized in Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press February 19]

The Department of State has recently been advised of some additional details of the procedure for obtaining compensation for enterprises nationalized in Czechoslovakia.¹ In general only the owner or the officers of a joint-stock enterprise may be parties to the proceedings, although those persons will also be heard who have capital investments in and may be entitled to some compensation with respect to joint-stock enterprises not otherwise entitled thereto under the law. Ownership must be proved; and if an enterprise was transferred during the Nazi regime by virtue of a law now invalid, the question of ownership must be determined by a Czechoslovak court prior to the submission of any claim.

The first procedural step is the initiation, by application therefor, of eligibility proceedings to determine whether or not a claimant is entitled to compensation. Such applications must be made to the Ministry of Industry at Prague and must clearly indicate the identity of the applicant or his attorney, the nature and amount of the claim, and must be executed by the applicant or his attorney. Evidence corroborative of the claim must at least be indicated in, if not annexed to, the application. A separate application must be made with respect to each enterprise nationalized and a copy thereof should be sent to the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State. In case of an adverse finding, appeals may be taken to the Czechoslovak courts.

If an application is not rejected in the eligibility proceedings, compensation proceedings will thereafter be immediately instituted to ascertain the value of the enterprise—its assets and liabilities. Claimants who are dissatisfied with a compensation award may also appeal to the competent Czechoslovak courts.

The Department has been further advised of the necessary contents of applications to be filed in behalf of the following:

1. Individuals not registered as merchants.
2. Individuals registered as merchants.

3. Partnerships.

4. Mixed partnerships in which some members enjoy limited liability (*Komanditní společnost*).

5. Mixed partnerships in which some members as share-holders enjoy limited liability (*Komanditní společnost na akcie*).

6. Joint-stock companies (*akciová společnost*).

7. Limited liability companies (*společnost a ručením omezeným*).

8. Companies under the Common Mining Law (*tezarstve*).

Information with respect to such applications will be sent to inquirers upon request therefor if they clearly indicate to which of the above classifications they refer. All communications should be addressed to the Legal Adviser's Office, Department of State.

Round-Trip Fueling for British Ships in U.S. Ports

[Released to the press February 21]

The Department of State announced on February 21 that, pursuant to the President's desire to assist the United Kingdom in its present fuel crisis, the Government of the United States will bunker British ships at American ports for round-trip voyages.

It is estimated that the adoption of this double-bunker practice, by eliminating the need for refueling at British ports, will alleviate the British fuel shortage by 50,000 to 75,000 tons per month.

The United States Government had decided on its own initiative to offer double-bunkering facilities to the United Kingdom when, almost simultaneously, the British made a request for the priv-

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 1, 1946, p. 1003; for an article on the nationalization program by Miriam E. Oatman see BULLETIN of Dec. 8, 1946, p. 1027.

ilege. Therefore the British Government immediately instructed British ships to begin the new practice and extended thanks to the United States Government for its offer.

The double-bunkering procedure will not reduce the volume of American coal available for export.

UNESCO Program—Continued from page 377

achieved. But the Conference did not attain that measure of agreement which would permit it to overrule its subcommissions on specific points, establish definitive priorities among their various, and to an extent competing, recommendations, and to fix the final form of the program. The Conference could and did clearly approve as basic policy the central intention indicated in the commentary.

The final harmonization of these documents was entrusted to the Executive Board and under its direction to the Director General and the secretariat. This procedure, of course, is in accordance with the constitution of UNESCO, under which the Conference determines the policies and main lines of work of the Organization, while the Board is responsible for the execution of the program adopted by the Conference. Further, it conforms with the practical limitation imposed by the budget. With six million dollars authorized for the first year, the Organization must inevitably establish priorities and select a few urgent projects for immediate action.

Preliminary reports from Paris indicate that agreement is being reached on the essentials of the program. The secretariat is proposing to undertake 16 major projects, which correspond in large measure to those recommended in the commentary.

Conclusion

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations, created for the purpose of advancing within its own sphere of competence the purposes of peace and human welfare. Like its sister agencies whose activities are coordinated by the Economic and Social Council, it is opening new channels whereby the solidarity of mankind may be expressed and increased. Seen in this perspective, the program takes on a certain majesty of conception. It may be seen as advancing on four main fronts. First, UNESCO responds to the urgent needs of the war-devastated members of the United Nations. Secondly, it offers its help

THE DEPARTMENT

Departmental Regulations

116.1 To the Office of the Legal Adviser (Le), published in the BULLETIN of November 10, 1946, page 874, and December 15, 1946, page 1115, add the following:

I FUNCTIONS (continued).

E Congressional Relations. (Added 2-1-47)

1 Maintaining relations with the Congress on all matters of interest to the Department and serving as the principal point of coordination for all liaison activities between the Department and the Congress.

2 Providing legal guidance to Offices and Divisions of the Department concerned with legislative action (including the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of treaties and conventions) in connection with the Department's programs or projects.

3 Directing the preparation of legislation and the coordination of its presentation to the Congress in conjunction with and on approval of the Assistant Secretaries as to policy affecting their respective fields of responsibility.

4 Clearing all reports to Congress that are transmitted or approved on behalf of the Department.

5 Receiving in the first instance all requests, oral or written, for expressions of opinion on pending or proposed legislation excepting those instances where contact is made directly with the office primarily concerned with such pending or proposed legislation. Where these exceptions occur, the Legal Adviser is to be kept fully advised of all developments consequent thereto.

6 Clearing all communications prepared in response to requests for comment on pending or proposed legislation, all communications between the Department and other government departments and agencies regarding such legislation and in general all communications pertaining to pending or proposed legislation, treaties or conventions which are addressed by the Department to the Congress, the chairmen of committees and to individual members.

7 Clearing all replies to oral or written requests from the Bureau of the Budget for the views of the Department on enrolled enactments of the Congress proposed or pending legislation, and Executive orders

to the peoples of the "backward" countries—the majority of the world's population—in the advancement of their welfare through education and through the applications of science. Thirdly, it encourages the search for a common ground of understanding among those peoples who—literate and scientifically endowed as they may be—live in fear of war. Fourthly, it contributes to the enrichment of the lives of all by promoting international cooperation in the advancement of the arts and sciences of mankind.

Public Hearings on Trade-Agreement Negotiations

POSSIBLE TARIFF CONCESSIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

[Released to the press February 18]

Since publication on November 9, 1946 of the list of products which would be considered for the possible granting of tariff concessions by the United States in trade-agreement negotiations with Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom, the Committee for Reciprocity Information has conducted public hearings with respect to these products.¹ The hearings continued from January 13 to February 6. As a result of the information and views presented at the hearings, together with further information on our trade with these countries, it has been found desirable to make certain technical amendments and additions to the original list. These amendments are given in a supplementary list which the Secretary of State made public on February 18.

The supplementary list is published, in accordance with established procedure under the Trade Agreements Act, in order that interested persons

¹For original list of products considered for granting of tariff concessions, see Department of State publication 2872, Commercial Policy Series 96. For summary of information relating to the trade-agreements program, see BULLETIN of Nov. 17, 1946, p. 907.

may have opportunity to present information and views on the products included. No decision will be made, and no negotiation will be undertaken, on any item in this list until after public hearings.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information on February 18 announced March 18, 1947 as the final date for presenting written information and views and the submission of applications for supplementary oral presentation of views, and March 20, 1947 as the date of opening of public hearings, with respect to this supplementary list.

The supplementary list is issued in two forms for the convenience of the public: a *statistical* form based upon import statistical classifications; and a *statutory* form based upon the language of the Tariff Act of 1930. The statutory form is controlling in the event of differences between the two.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL LIST¹

The products included in this list are those indicated by the commodity numbers shown in the right-hand column of this list. Refer to *Schedule A—Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States*, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1, 1946, to identify the products covered by these commodity numbers.

A dash between two commodity numbers indicates that all commodity numbers within the range shown are included in the list.

Product	Commodity No., Sched. A, 1946
GROUP 0.—ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE	
<i>Animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, inedible</i>	
Tallow, inedible	0815. 600
GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES	
<i>Grains and preparations</i>	
Corn (product of Cuba)	² 1031. 000
Cracked corn (product of Cuba)	² 1090. 180

¹ In some instances, for purposes of clarity, this list repeats certain items which were covered by the original *Published Statistical List of Products on Which Possible Tariff Concessions by the Government of the United States Will Be Considered in Reciprocal Trade Agreement Negotiations with Foreign Countries*, November 1946.

² Cuban products only.

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Product	Commodity No., Sched. A, 1946
GROUP 1.—Continued	
<i>Fruits and preparations</i>	
Pineapples, in bulk (product of Cuba)	* 1308. 10
Grapes (except hothouse)	1318. 50
Peaches, dried, desiccated, or evaporated	1330. 62
Peaches, otherwise prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	1330. 63
Pears, dried, desiccated, or evaporated	1330. 67
Pears, otherwise prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	1330. 68
Pectin	1330. 70
<i>Sugar and related products</i>	
Lactose (sugar of milk)	1654. 40
GROUP 2.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS INEDIBLE, EXCEPT FIBERS AND WOOD	
<i>Seeds, except oil seeds</i>	
White or ladino clover seed	2405. 50
GROUP 3.—TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES	
<i>Cotton manufactures</i>	
Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths of cotton or other vegetable fiber (not including pile fabric or bed ticking)	3078. 00
<i>Other vegetable fibers and manufactures</i>	
Crin vegetal (twisted or not twisted)	3407. 00
Vegetable fibers, manufactured in whole or in part, n.s.p.f. (except istle or Tampico)	3410. 00
<i>Silk manufactures</i>	
Silk fabrics, broad-woven	3708. 600
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER	
<i>Wood manufactures</i>	
Plywood, red cedar	* 4209. 50
<i>Paper and manufactures</i>	
Handmade paper and paper known as handmade or machine handmade paper, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream	4724. 810
GROUP 5.—NONMETALLIC MINERALS	
<i>Glass and glass products</i>	
Lenses of glass or pebble (except spectacle and lighthouse lenses), with edges ground or beveled	5290. 10
<i>Precious and semiprecious stones and imitations, and industrial diamonds</i>	
Imitation solid pearls, valued over ¼ cent per inch	5957. 300
GROUP 6.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND VEHICLES	
<i>Steel mill products—manufactures</i>	
Flexible metal tubing or hose	6092. 50
GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	
<i>Coal-tar products</i>	
Saccharin	8089. 20
<i>Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations</i>	
Thymol, obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil	* 8130. 80
Eucalyptol	* 8130. 900
	* 8140. 50

* Cuban products only.

* Red cedar plywood only.

* Thymol, obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil only.

* Eucalyptol only.

Commodity No., A, 1946	Product	Commodity No., Sched. A, 1946
GROUP 8—Continued		
<i>Industrial chemicals</i>		
308. 10	Ammonium aluminum sulphate or ammonia alum	8380. 110
318. 50	Aluminum salts and compounds, n.s.p.f.	8380. 170
330. 62	Eucalyptol; selenium dioxide; tellurium (compounds)	8380. 950
330. 65		8380. 983
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS		
330. 67	<i>Dolls and toys, athletic and sporting goods</i>	
330. 69	Fish hooks, n.s.p.f.	9420. 550
330. 70	<i>Clocks, watches, clockwork mechanisms, and parts</i>	
354. 40	Clocks and clock movements, and jewels and parts therefor	9540. 100— 9550. 980
405. 50	Clockwork measuring and regulating mechanisms, devices and instruments, and jewels and parts therefor	9590. 001— 9590. 081

¹ Eucalyptol, selenium dioxide, and tellurium (compounds) only.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATUTORY LIST

Items provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

- Par. 5. Eucalyptol; selenium dioxide; tellurium compounds.
- Par. 6. Ammonium aluminum sulphate or ammonia alum; aluminum salts and compounds not specially provided for.
- Par. 23. Articles specified in this list under paragraph 5, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.
- Par. 26. Thymol obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil.
- Par. 28. (a) Saccharin.
- Par. 41. Pectin.

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

- Par. 226. Lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquille glasses, wholly or partly manufactured; any of the foregoing (except lighthouse, spectacle, and eye-glass lenses), with edges ground or beveled.

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

- Par. 328. Flexible metal tubing or hose, whether covered with wire or other material, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto, not specially provided for.
- Par. 368. (a) Clocks; clock movements, including lever movements; clockwork mechanisms; time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments; synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than one fortieth of one horsepower valued at not more than \$3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments; and any mechanism, device, or instrument intended or suitable for measuring time,

distance, speed, or fares, or the flowage of water, gas, or electricity, or similar uses, or for regulating, indicating, or controlling the speed of arbors, drums, disks, or similar uses, or for recording or indicating time, or for recording, indicating, or performing any operation or function at a predetermined time or times, all the above (except the articles enumerated or described in paragraph 367 of the Tariff Act of 1930), whether or not in cases, containers, or housings, including jewels contained in any of the foregoing.

(c) Parts for any of the foregoing:

(1) parts (except plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph, and jewels) imported in the same shipment with complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, provided for in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph (whether or not suitable for use in such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments); but this clause of this subparagraph shall not be applicable to that portion of all the parts in the shipment which exceeds in value 1½ per centum of the value of such complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments;

(2) plates suitable for assembling thereon the clockwork mechanism constituting or contained in any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments;

(3) assemblies or subassemblies consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together;

(4) assemblies or subassemblies consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph;

(6) all other parts (except jewels).

(d) Dials for any movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments enumerated or described in this paragraph or in paragraph 367 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (except dials specifically provided for in paragraph 367), when imported separately.

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

(e) Cases, containers, or housings suitable for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments enumerated or described in this paragraph, not specially provided for, when imported separately.

(g) Taximeters and parts thereof, finished or unfinished.

SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Par. 405. Red cedar plywood.

SCHEDULE 5—SUGARS, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Par. 505. Lactose.

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Par. 701. Tallow, inedible.

Par. 724. Corn or maize, including cracked corn, the product of Cuba only.

Par. 742. Grapes (other than hot house grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages.

Par. 745. Peaches: dried, desiccated, or evaporated; or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.

Par. 747. Pineapples in bulk, the product of Cuba only.

Par. 749. Pears: dried, desiccated, or evaporated; or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.

Par. 763. Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: white and ladino clover.

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

Par. 908. Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths (not including pile fabrics or bed ticking) in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.

SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Par. 1001. Crin vegetal, twisted or not twisted.

SCHEDULE 12—SILK MANUFACTURES

Par. 1205. Woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for; woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding thirty inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, wholly or in chief value of silk, including umbrella silk or Gloria cloth; any of the foregoing, whether or not Jacquard-figured.

SCHEDULE 14—PAPERS AND BOOKS

Par. 1407. (a) Handmade paper and paper commonly or commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, and paper similar to the foregoing, weighing eight pounds or over per ream, not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, or if ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, whether in the pulp or otherwise, other than by lithographic process.

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

Par. 1528. Imitation solid pearls, unpierced, pierced or partially pierced, loose, or mounted, of whatever shape, color, or design, and valued at more than one fourth of one cent per inch.

Par. 1535. Fish hooks, not especially provided for.

Par. 1558. Articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not especially provided for:

Textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances (exceptistle or Tampico fiber).

Items Provided for in the Internal Revenue Code

Sec. 2491. (a) Tallow, inedible.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

TARIFF COMMISSION BUILDING,
Eighth and E Streets NW.
Washington, D.C.

Trade-agreement negotiations with Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRODUCTS

Closing date for submission of briefs: March 18, 1947.

Closing date for application to be heard: March 18, 1947.

Public hearings open: March 20, 1947.

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION TO COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, with regard to the supplementary list of products announced by the Secretary of State on this date in connection with trade-agreement negotiations with the countries listed above, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, March 18, 1947. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a.m. on March 20, 1947, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, when supplemental oral statements will be heard with regard to the products contained in the supplementary list.

Ten copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 18th day of February, 1947.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 18, 1947

Department of State Bulletin

Resumption of Foreign Service Examinations

[Released to the press February 19]

The Department of State announced on February 19 the resumption in September of the regular written examinations for appointment to the Foreign Service of the United States. The last regular examinations were held in 1941.

The examinations will be given over a four-day period, September 22 through September 25, and will be held in 15 Civil Service examination centers: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Winston-Salem, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Dallas, Seattle, San Francisco, and Denver. The examinations will also be held in Honolulu; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Panama (if the number of candidates is sufficient); and at American diplomatic posts and consulates.

Application blanks may be procured from the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C. All applications must be submitted prior to June 30, 1947. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age as of September 22, 1947 and must have been citizens of the United States for at least the last 10 years. If married, they must be married to American citizens.

Appointments as Foreign Service officer, Class 6, are made at salary levels ranging from \$3,300 to \$4,400 a year according to age, experience, and qualifications. The United States has Foreign Service representatives in every country in the world, and consequently officers have the opportunity to serve in many posts during their careers.

The duties of Foreign Service officers include: negotiation with foreign officials; political reporting; economic reporting in such fields as labor, finance, transportation, communication, aviation, and petroleum; commercial reporting and trade promotion; agricultural reporting; issuance of visas and passports; assistance to American shipping; protection of American citizens and property; and development of cultural and informational programs.

The written examinations consist of four general examinations and three special examinations. The first three general examinations measure the ability to read English with comprehension and with reasonable speed; the breadth and accuracy

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

of vocabulary; the ability to interpret statistical tables and graphs, to comprehend simple numerical relationships, and to make simple mathematical deductions; and the range and accuracy of factual information. The fourth general examination is a test of ability to write English. The first special examination is an examination in government and world history since 1776, so constructed that a candidate may, if he wishes, select questions dealing with American history and government only. The second special examination is an examination in the principles of economics. The third special examination is an examination in modern languages. The candidate may select any one or two of the following languages: French, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

Candidates who pass the written examinations are admitted to oral and physical examinations which they must pass before they become eligible for appointment as Foreign Service officers.

President's Special Representative at Inauguration of President of Uruguay

The President of the United States has named Joseph F. McGurk, present Ambassador to Uruguay, as his special representative at the inauguration of the President-elect, Tomás Berreta, at Montevideo on March 1, the Department of State announced on February 21.

Radio Broadcast on Japan

On February 22 George Atcheson, Jr., American representative and Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan, and American Political Adviser to General MacArthur, together with John K. Emerson, Special Assistant to the Chief of the Division of Japanese Affairs of the Department of State, discussed with Sterling Fisher, director of the NBC University of the Air, the question, "Is Japan Changing?" This program was one in a series entitled "Our Foreign Policy" presented by the NBC University of the Air. For a complete text of the program see Department of State press release 138 of February 21, 1947.

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Contributors

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